

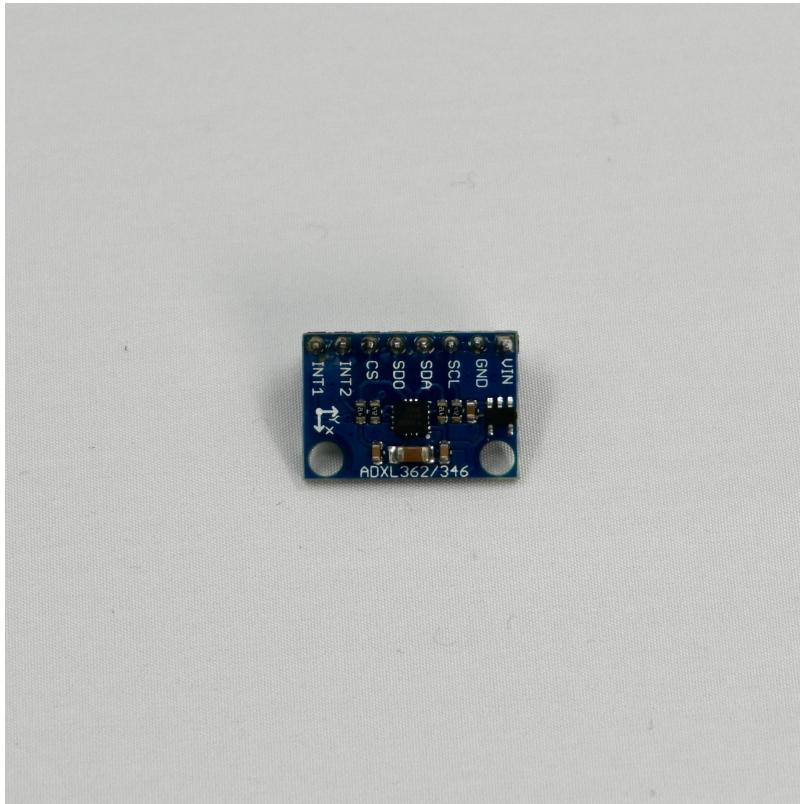
## **{{title}}**

The Edge AI kit provides a number of accessories that can be used with your Particle Photon 2 device. While the parts in the kit can be used with other Particle devices, the Edge AI features will only work on the P2 and Photon 2 at this time because of the limited amount of flash and RAM on older devices.

# Kit components

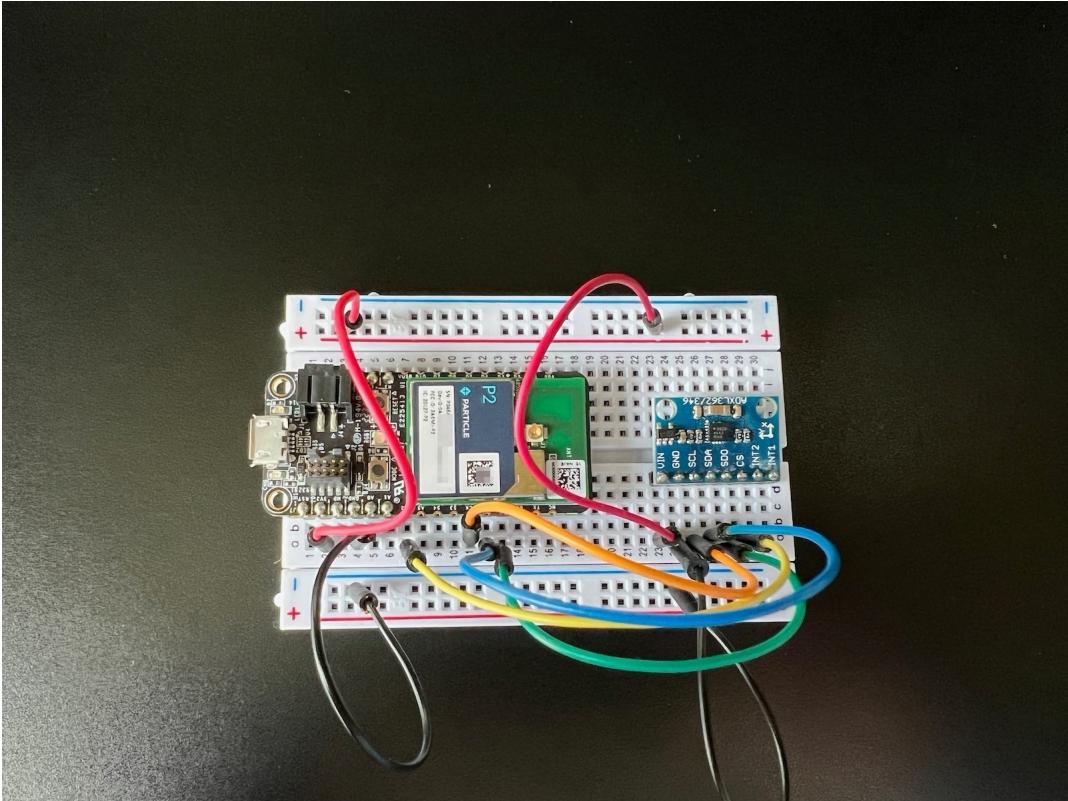
## ADXL362 (GY362) ACCELEROMETER BREAKOUT

This breakout board allows you to detect motion and orientation. Using Edge AI you can filter for certain types of motion. It can also be used for wake-on-motion to wake from sleep.



The connections on the breakout are:

Breakout	Color	Connect To	Details
INT1		Any	Any available GPIO if using interrupt 1 (optional)
INT2		Any	Any available GPIO if using interrupt 2 (optional)
CS	Yellow	Any	SPI Chip Select. Use any available GPIO (required)
SDO	Green	MISO	SPI MISO (required)
SDI	Blue	MOSI	SPI MOSI (required)
SCL	Orange	SCK	SPI SCK (required). Not I2C SCL (D1)!
GND	Black	GND	Ground
VIN	Red	V3	3.3V power

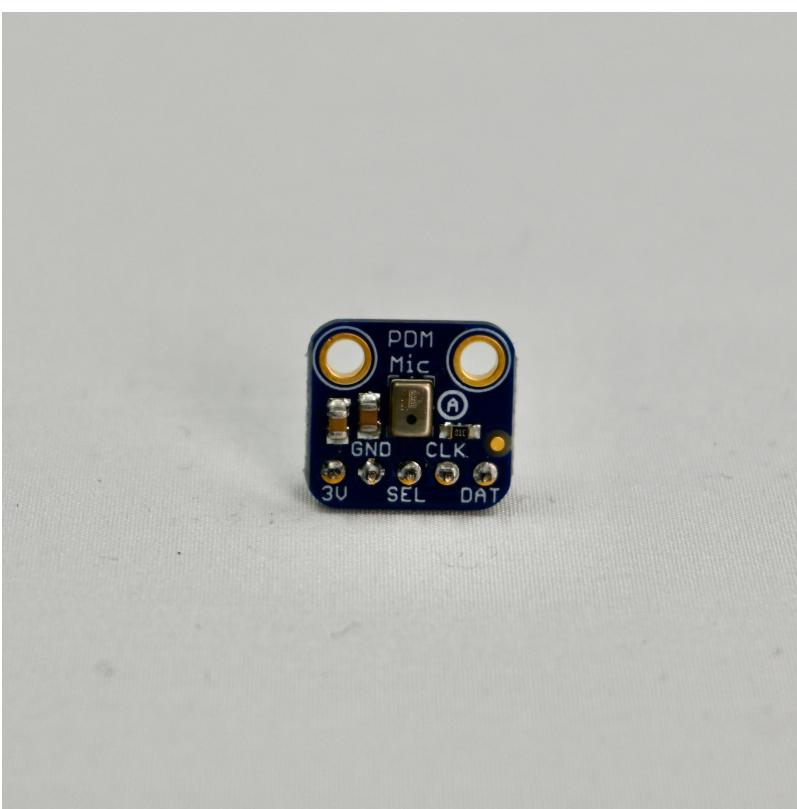


Use the [ADXL362DMA](#) library, or other compatible library. The library includes the full API definitions, as well as example code for getting raw accelerometer data and for doing simple orientation calculation.

#### PDM MEMS MICROPHONE

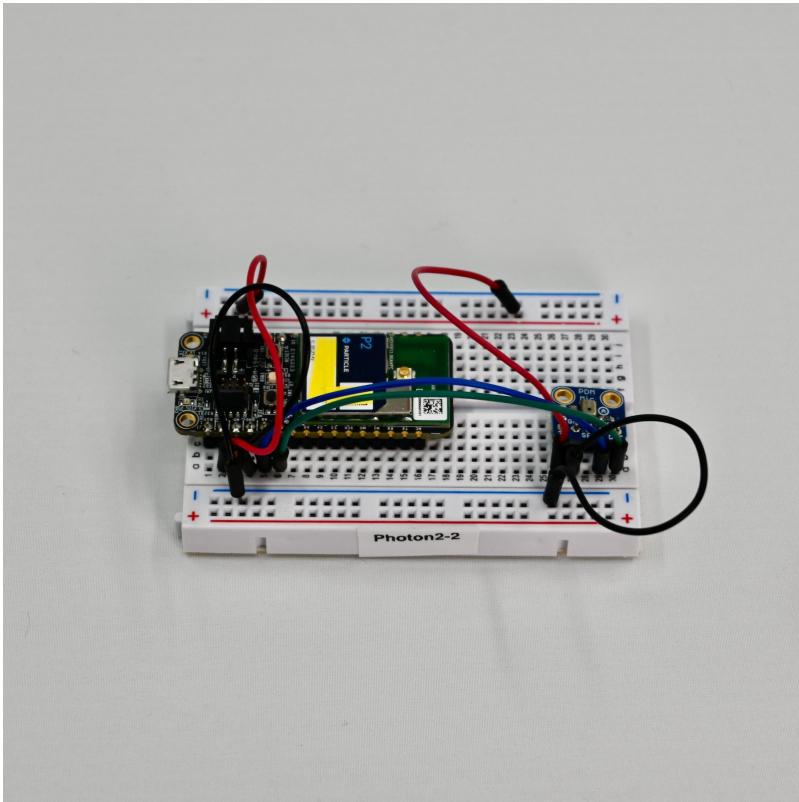
---

This breakout board is a digital microphone. It's intended for voice applications, not high-fidelity recording. Using Edge AI you can implement similar voice commands using the microphone. It can also be used to detect specific sounds, such as an alarm siren.



The connections on the breakout are:

Breakout	Color	Connect To	Details
3V	Red	3V3	3.3V power
GND	Black	GND	Ground
SEL		NC	Typically leave unconnected, left/right select
CLK	Blue	A0	PDM Clock
DAT	Green	A1	PDM Data

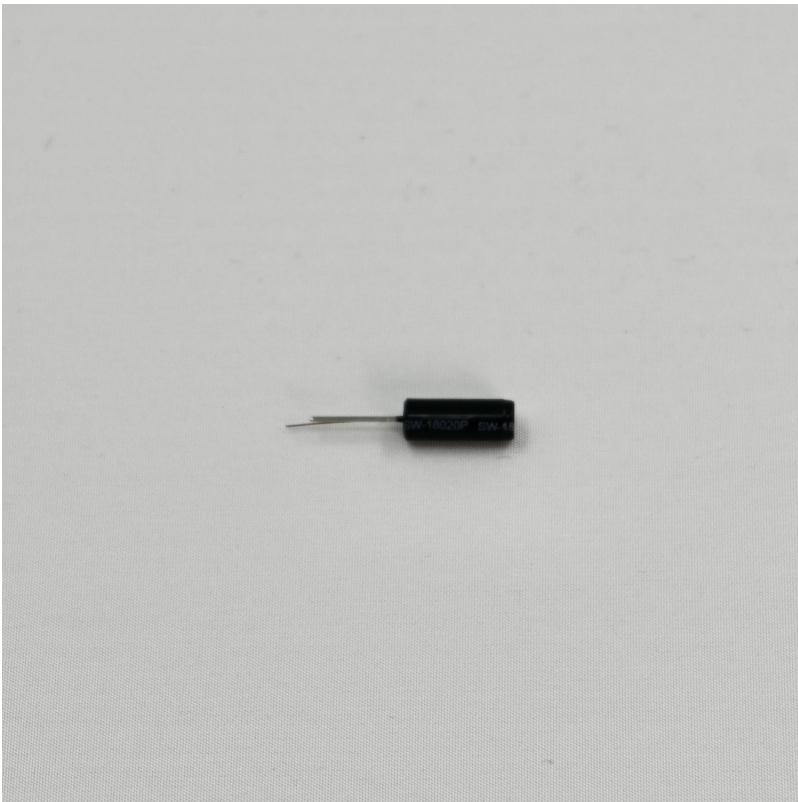


Use the [Microphone\\_PDM](#) library. The library can be used for RTL872x (P2, Photon 2) and nRF52 (Boron, B Series SoM, Tracker SoM, Argon). It does not support Gen 2 devices (Electron, E Series, Photon, P1). The library includes sample code for capturing audio samples and additional information.

On the nRF52 you can use other GPIO for PDM clock and data, but using A0 and A1 will assure compatibility with the Photon 2.

#### SW18020P VIBRATION SENSOR

The vibration sensor is a simple digital output that detects motion. This is simpler to use than the accelerometer, but less flexible. It is a two-terminal device that looks like an electrolytic capacitor.



We recommend that you connect one terminal to 3V3 and the other to an available GPIO, typically a D pin but an A pin can also be used.

Set the pin mode, for example if using D2 :

```
pinMode(D2, INPUT_PULLDOWN);
```

To read the vibration status, use:

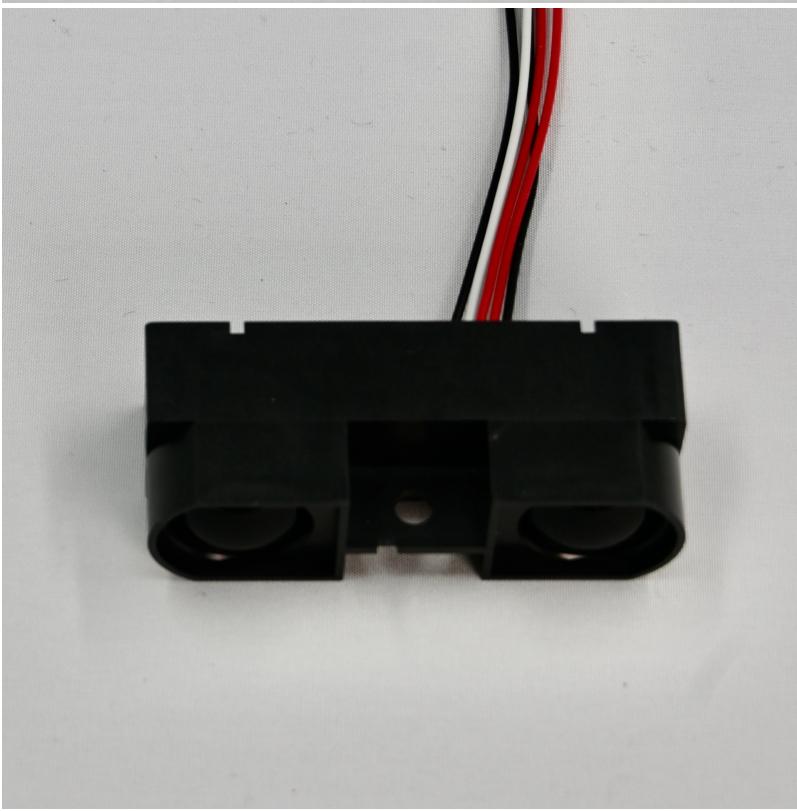
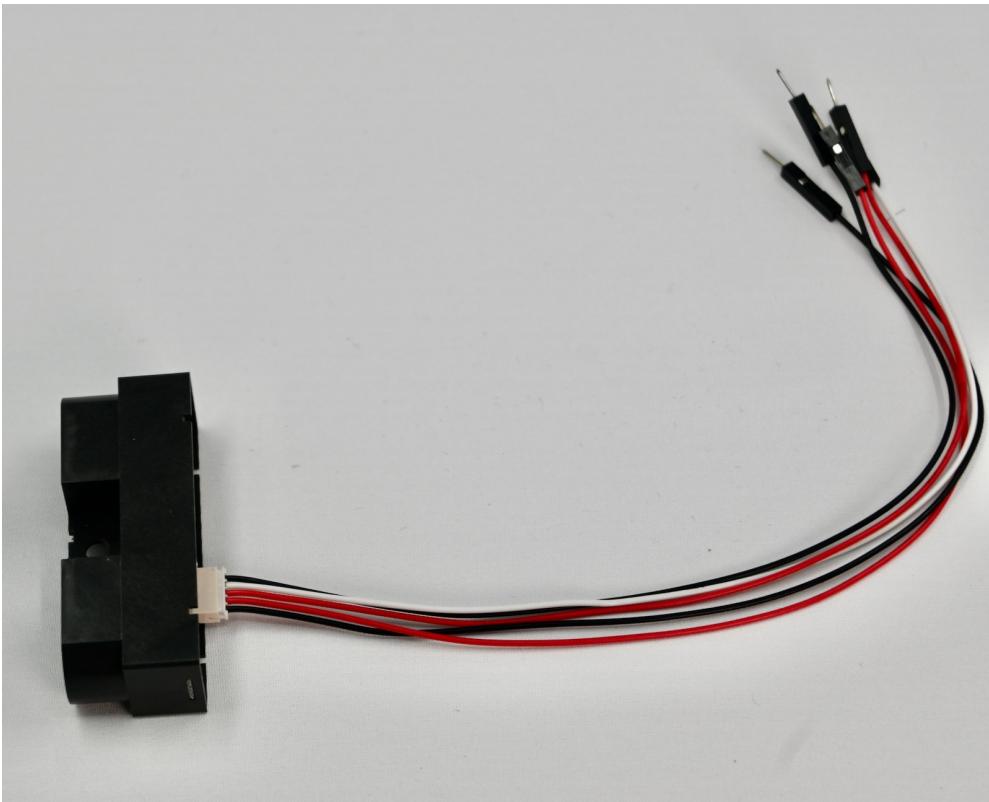
```
bool vibrating = (digitalRead(D2) == HIGH);
```

- Max voltage: 12V
- Max current: 50mA
- Conductive time: ~2ms
- Closed resistance <10 ohm
- Open resistance: >10M ohm
- Operating temperature range: -40 to 80 C
- Pull force of terminal: 500gf for 1 min
- Operating lifespan: up to 200,000 cycles
- Dimensions (excluding pin): 4.77mm (0.19in) diameter x 11.18mm (0.44in) length
- Dimensions (including pin): 21.5mm (0.85") length
- Weight: 0.22g (.008oz)

#### **GP2Y0A710K0F 100-550CM IR DISTANCE SENSOR**

---

This sensor measures distance, and provides an analog output that is proportional to distance that you can connect to an A pin and use `analogRead()` to read. Note that this sensor requires 5V so you cannot use it when powered by a LiPo battery but it will work when connected to USB. The analog output is a maximum of 3V so it's safe to connect to an analog input, which supports a maximum of 3.3V.



Pin	Color	Connect To	Description
1	Black	GND	Ground
2	Red	VUSB	5V Supply
3	Red	VUSB	5V Supply
4	White	A pin	Output voltage
5	Black	GND	Ground

The sensor has 5 output pins, but the red and black (power) lines are duplicated.

The white wire should be connected to an available analog input ( A ) pin.

Note that the analog value is inverse from the voltage, and not linear. See the datasheet for more information.

Distance	Voltage	Value
100cm	2.5V	3102
200cm	1.8V	2233
550cm	0.25V	310

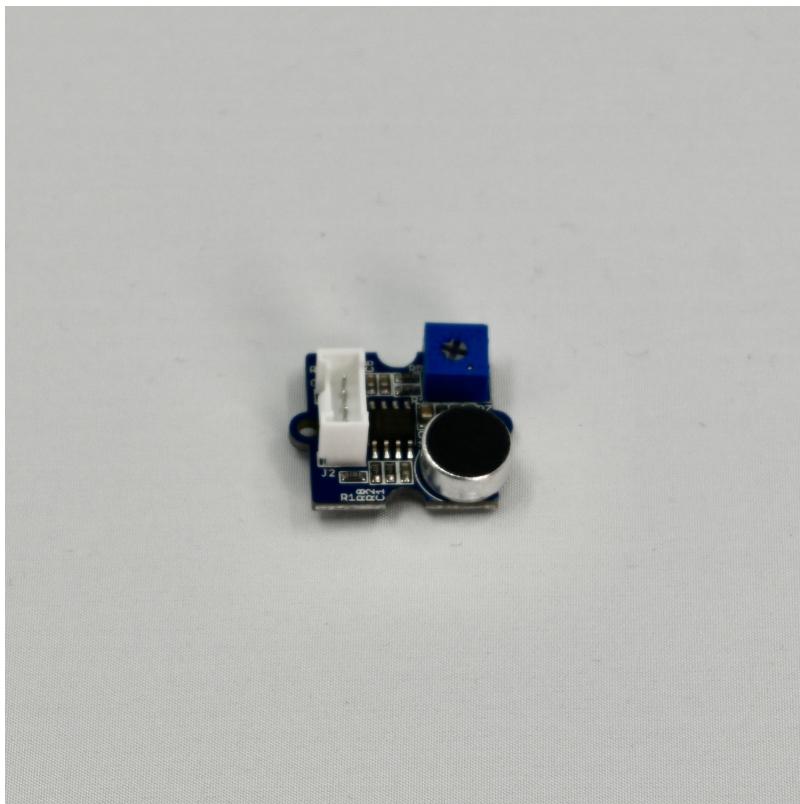
- Distance measuring range: 100cm to 550cm
- Supply voltage: 4.5V to 5.5V
- Operating current: 30 mA
- [Sensor datasheet](#)

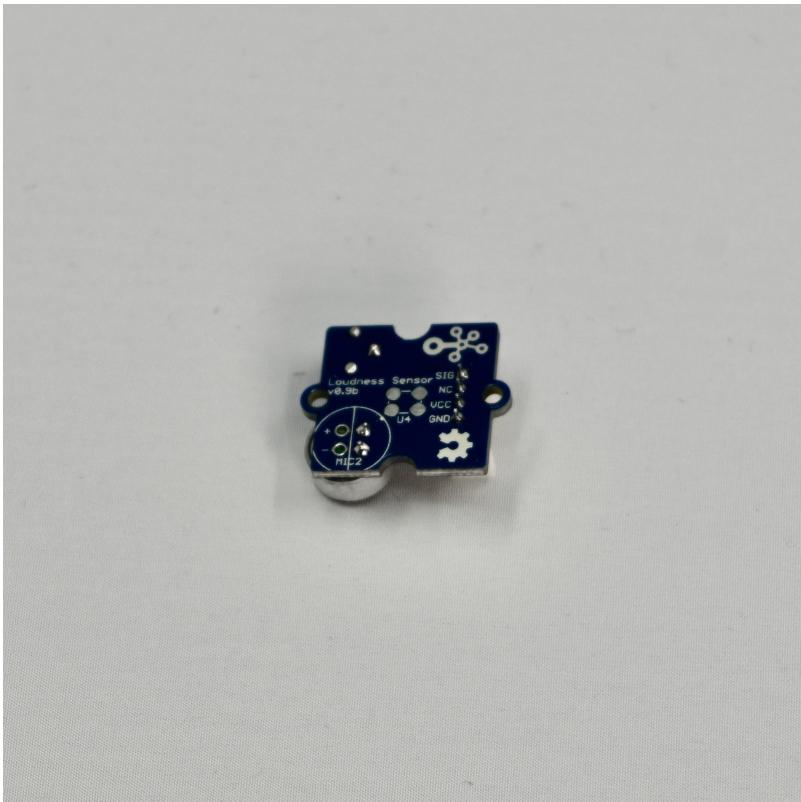
#### **LOUDNESS SENSOR WITH LM2904 OPAMP**

---

The loudness sensor provides an analog output that is proportional to the loudness. This is easier to use than the microphone, but of course only detects that there is sound, not its specific characteristics. This sensor requires 3.6V minimum, so it's best to use it powered by VUSB, but this means that you will not be able to use it when powered by a LiPo battery.

Care should be used when setting the adjustable gain - if you set it to maximum gain and it is very loud, the output could exceed the recommended maximum of 3.3V on analog inputs.





The breakout includes a Grove connector to flying leads cable. It's also possible to use a 4-pin Grove-to-Grove cable if you have a board with a Grove connector and a Grove Feather Adapter.

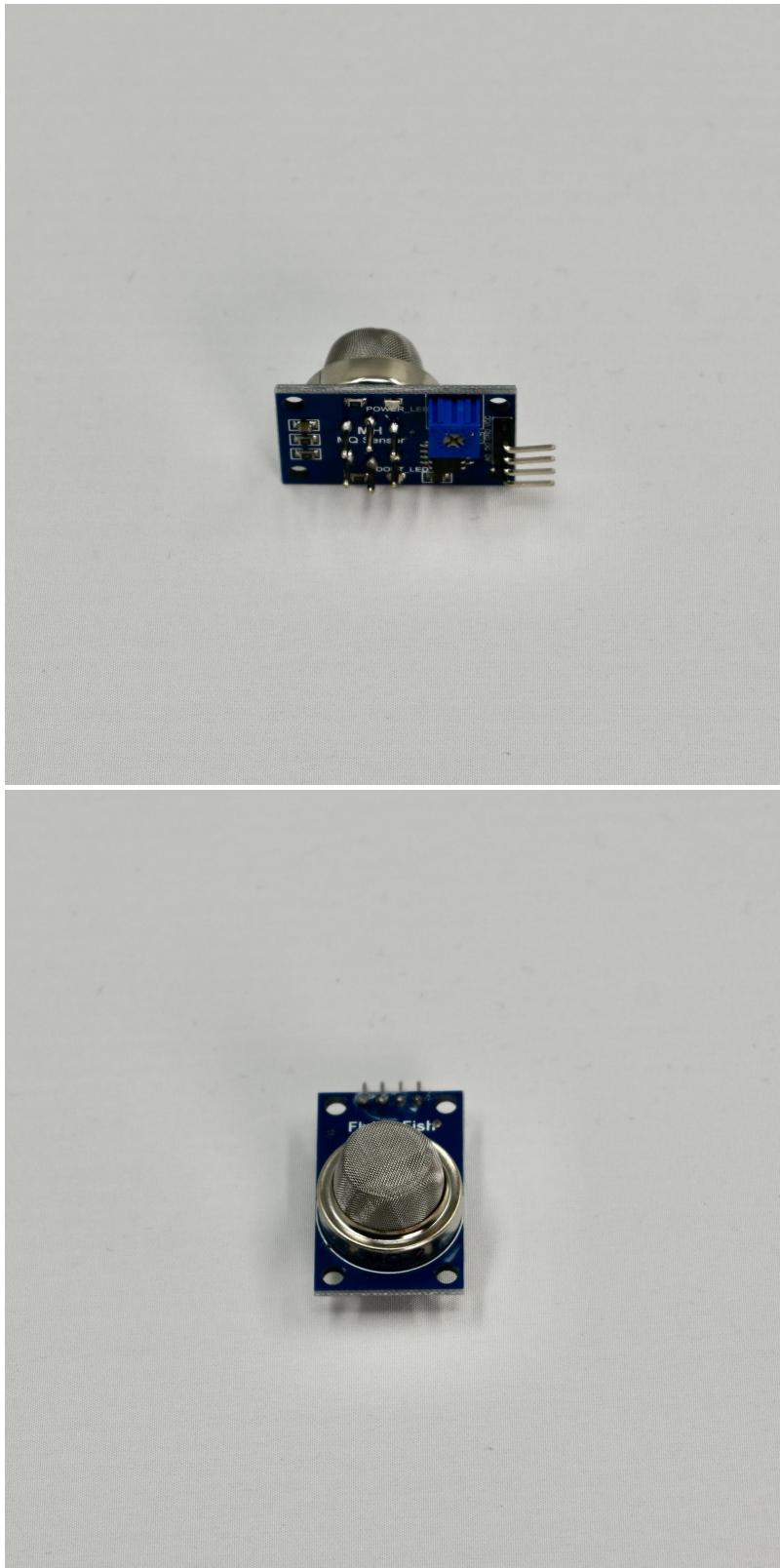


Breakout	Color	Connect To	Details
GND	Black	GND	Ground
3V	Red	3V3	3.3V power
NC	White		Not used
SIG	Yellow	Any A	Connect to an analog input pin

**MQ2 GAS SENSOR FOR LPG, I-BUTANE, PROPANE, METHANE, ALCOHOL**

This is a sensor for detecting the presence of various combustible gasses. It requires 5V so you cannot use it when powered by a LiPo battery but it will work when connected to USB. Also, this type of sensor has a small heater inside, which is not well suited for being battery powered.

The potentiometer determines the threshold for the digital output.



You don't need to connect both D0 and A0, you can use just one of them.

- D0 can be connected to any digital (D) or analog (A) input on your Particle device.
- A0 can be connected to any analog (A) input on your Particle device.

When reading the analog input, low concentration of gas will result in values closer to 0. Values

closer to 4095 (the maximum) indicate high levels of detectable gasses. By using the analog output, you can adjust the sensitivity in software.

The potentiometer controls the gas level level that switches D0 on and off.

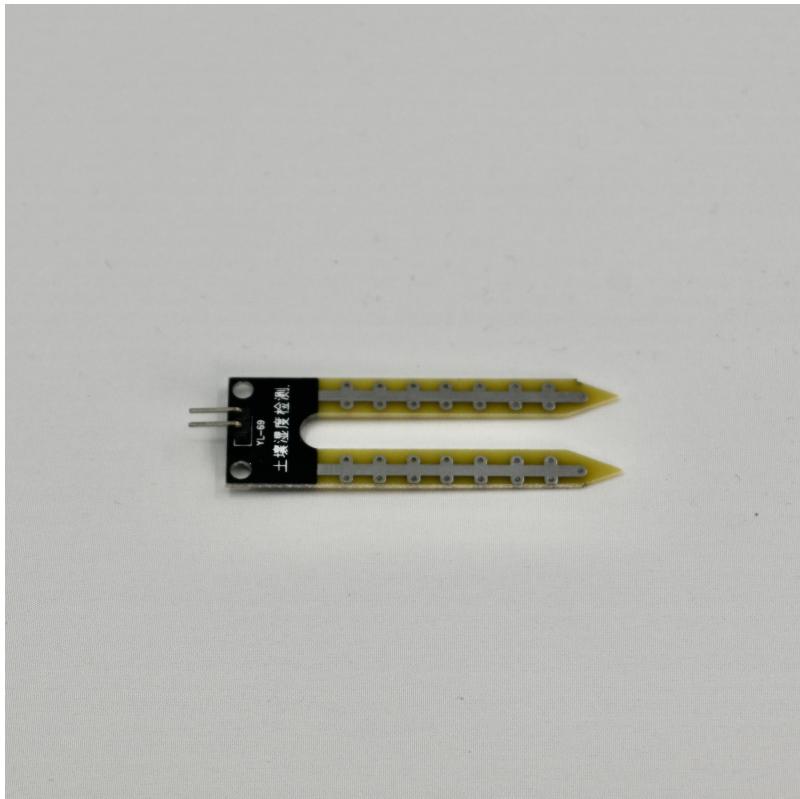
There are also other members of the MQ sensor family (not included in this kit):

- MQ3 alcohol vapor
- MQ5 LP gas and natural gas
- MQ9 Carbon monoxide

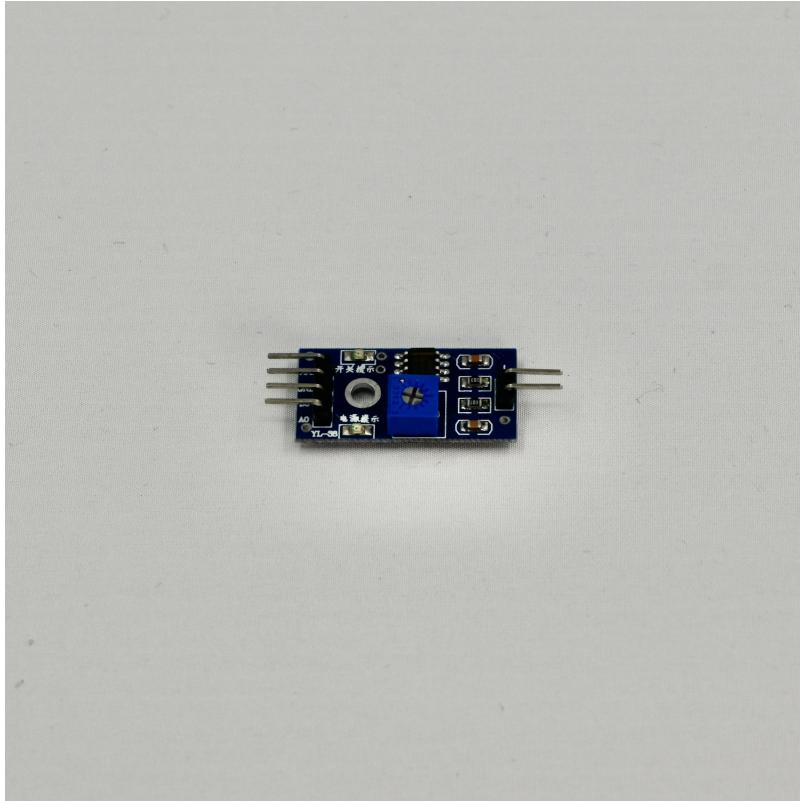
---

#### **SOIL MOISTURE SENSOR (RESISTANCE-TYPE)**

The YL-69 soil moisture sensor provides a digital or analog output based on soil moisture. It is not a high-precision sensor.



The fork-shaped probe connects to the adapter board by the two-pin female-to-female jumper wires. The sensor connects to the two-pin side of the adapter board. There is no polarity on this connection.



The other side has the following pins:

Name   Purpose	VCC   3.3V power supply, connect to 3V3	GND   Ground, connect to GND
D0   Digital output, LOW = wet, HIGH = dry	A0   Analog output, closer to 0 = wet, closer to 4095 = dry	

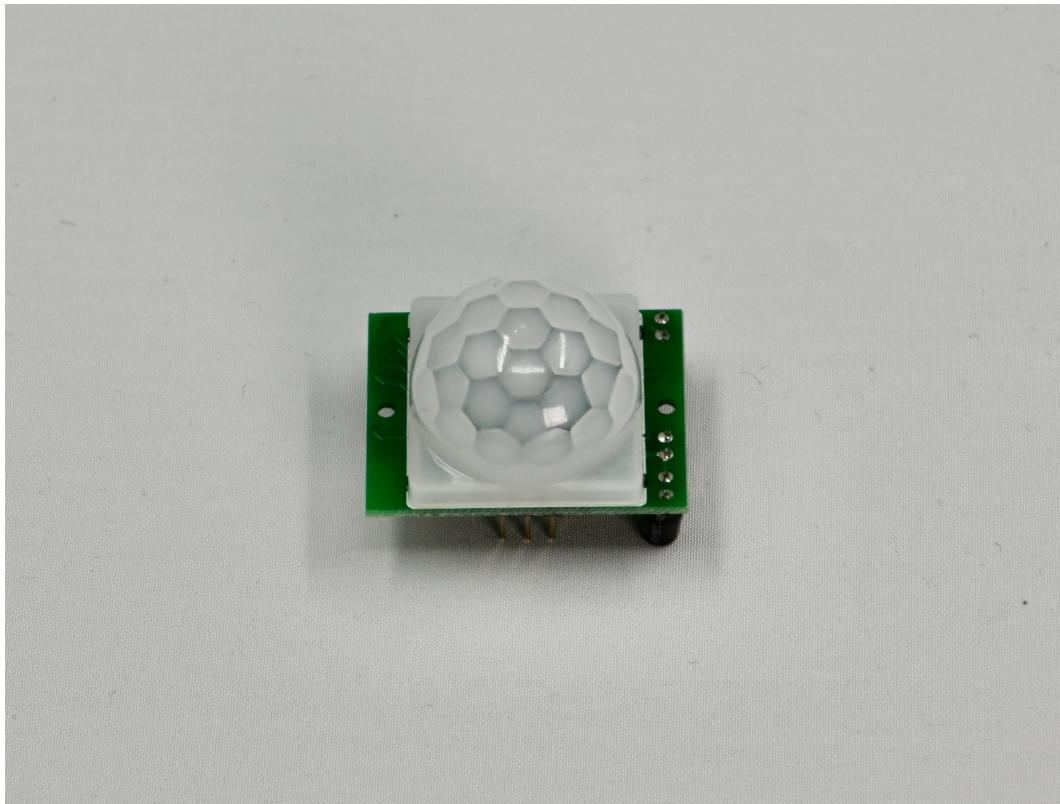
You don't need to connect both D0 and A0, you can use just one of them. The potentiometer controls the moisture level that switches D0 on and off.

- D0 can be connected to any digital (D) or analog (A) input on your Particle device.
- A0 can be connected to any analog (A) input on your Particle device.

#### **HC-SR501 PIR MOTION SENSOR**

---

This sensor detects heat using a passive infrared (PIR) sensor. It's typically used to sense humans (and other warm-blooded animals). It requires 5V so you cannot use it when powered by a LiPo battery but it will work when connected to USB. The output is only 3.3V so it's safe to connect to any available GPIO.



#### Breakout Connect To Details

+5V	VUSB	5V power (when powered by USB)
OUT	Any	Connect to any available GPIO
GND	GND	Ground

#### LEDS

Several light-emitting diodes (LEDs) are included in the kit, and can be used as indicator lights. The LEDs in your kit may vary slightly from the items pictured here.



LEDs require a current limiting resistor. Typically you will use 1KΩ (Brown - Black - Red - Gold) so

the LED will not be overly bright.

You can use  $330\ \Omega$  (Orange - Orange - Brown - Gold) if you need maximum brightness. This will require changing the [pin drive strength](#) on nRF52840 devices (Boron, B Series SoM, Tracker, E404X, Argon) in software.

- The longer lead is the positive connection or anode
- The shorter lead is the negative connection or cathode. The case may also have a flattened spot on the cathode side.
- The current limiting resistor can be on either the positive or negative side, but there must be a separate current limiting resistor for each LED if you have more than one.

Instead of the LEDs above, your kit may include different LEDs:



- IR LED (blue-ish)
- White LED (clear with rounded top)
- Red LED (included with most kits that contain a photo transistor instead of the white LED to reduce confusion)
- [Photo transistor](#) (clear and flat on top)

---

## RESISTORS



Resistors have a standardized color code.

`{{> resistor-code }}`

The resistors in the kit include:

Color	Resistance	Usage
Orange - Orange - Brown - Gold	330 Ω	LED current limiting
Brown - Black - Red - Gold	1KΩ	Transistor gate or current limiting
Brown - Black - Orange - Gold	10KΩ	Pull-up or pull-down

## USB

---

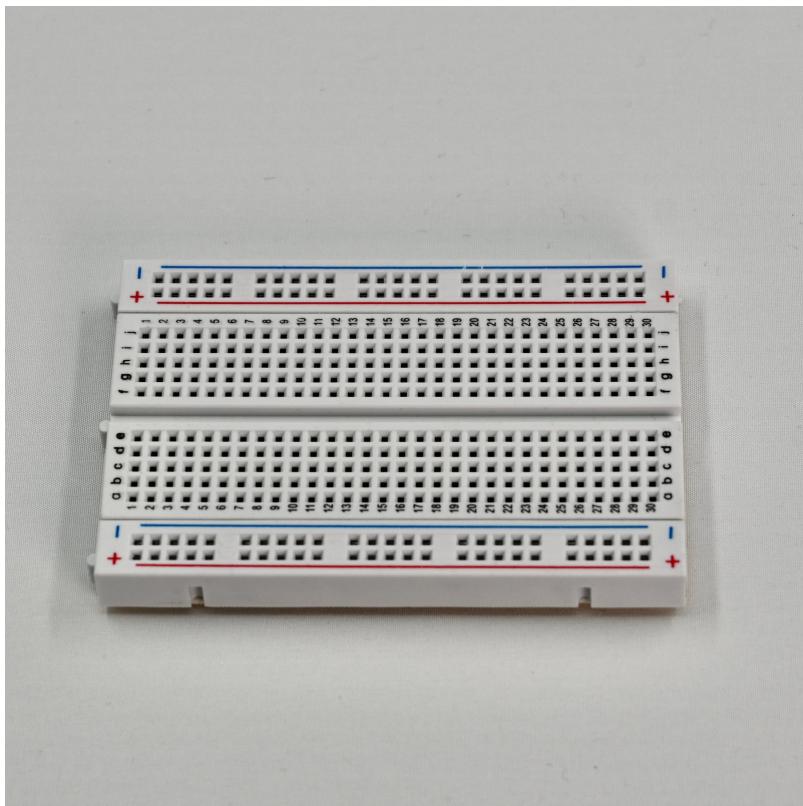
The kit contains a standard USB-A to Micro-B cable. You can use any USB cable, but for programming over USB make sure you are using a full USB data cable and not a "charging only" cable.



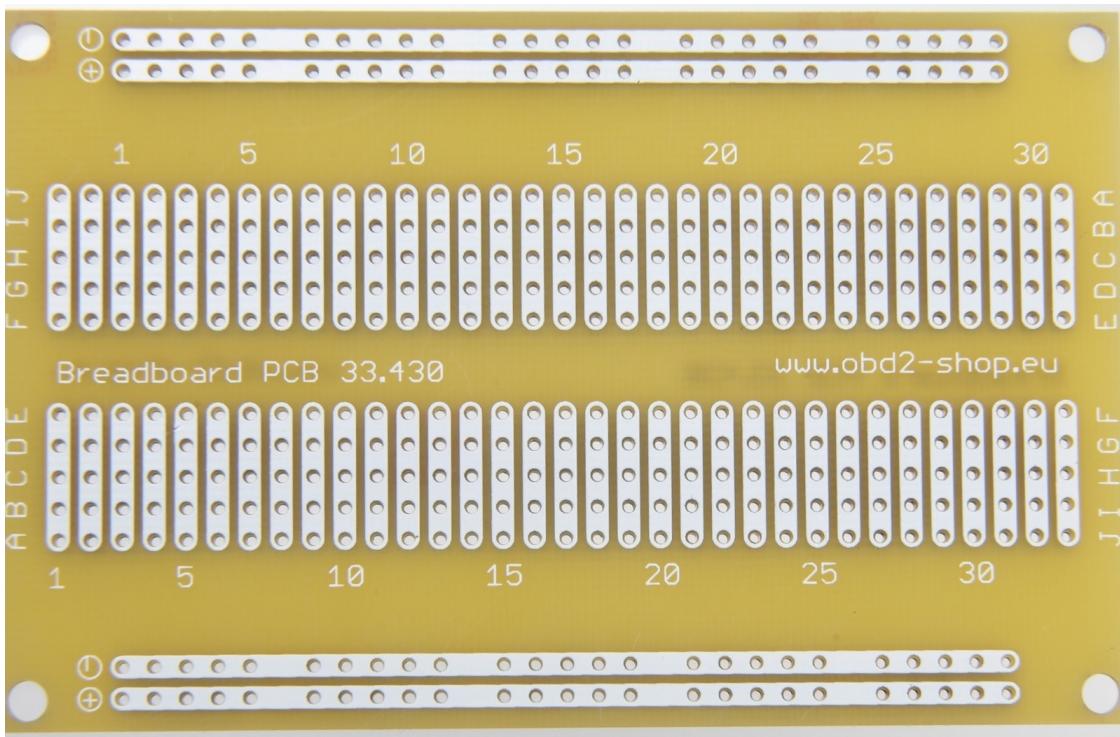
## BREADBOARD

---

The kit contains a solderless breadboard.



Electrically, the holes in a solderless breadboard are connected like this:

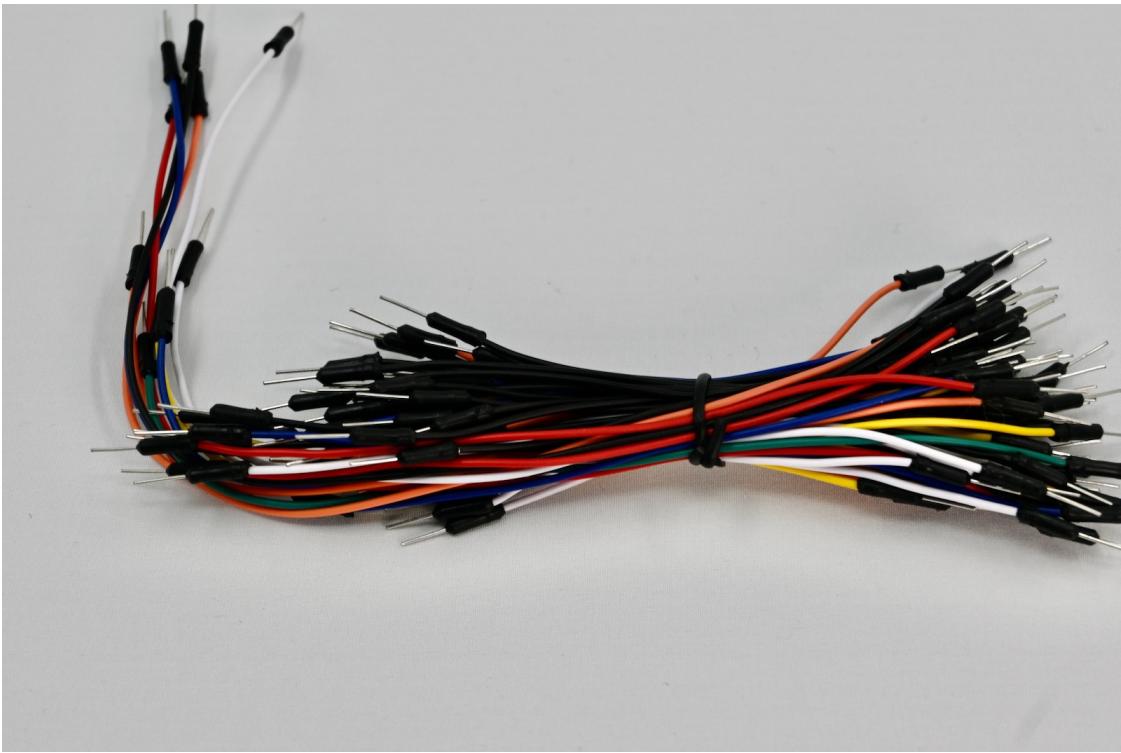


Source: [Wikipedia](<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Breadboard#/media/File:Pcb33.430-g1.jpg>),  
Florian Schäffer, License: CC BY-SA 4.0

---

#### JUMPER WIRES

---



We recommend that you use:

- Red for 3V3 (3.3V power)
- Black for GND (ground)